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EGYPT.—The sanitary council of Alexandria resolved, May 21, to amend the note to ship's papers to read as follows: "Cholera prevails in Egypt."

NETHERLANDS.—By ministerial order of May 20 Alexandria is declared infected, and vessels which have left the said port within less than seven days, or have had a case of cholera on board during the voyage, are subject to quarantine.

RUSSIA.—By public order of the medical department, of April 25, the prohibition of import and export of certain articles from ports and countries in which cholera, yellow fever, or plague is prevailing is put in force for the year 1896.

TURKEY.—The international council of health at Constantinople has ordered, under date of May 18, ten days' quarantine for all arrivals from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast.

GREECE.—Vessels which have left Egypt later than May 10 are subject to ten days' quarantine at the Island of Delos.

PLAGUE.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By government order of April 30 the port of Bangkok is declared infected. All vessels arriving from that port must remain in quarantine until released by the authorities.

YELLOW FEVER.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of May 19 the ports of the city and province of Ceara are declared clean.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 19, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report for the week ended May 16, 1896.

There were 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 4; 30 from yellow fever, a decrease of 8; 1 from smallpox, the same as in the foregoing week; 3 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 13 from beriberi, an increase of 5; 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week; 41 from tuberculosis, also the same as in the previous week, and none from diphtheria. There were 373 deaths from all causes, being an increase of 26.

The unusually fine weather is having its usual results, and yellow fever is declining, whilst, due to the cooler atmosphere, smallpox is slightly increasing in the number of cases, though not in deaths. The unprotected classes suffer from the cool, damp weather more than they would in many other places, as they have nothing whatever provided against cold.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: May 13, steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York, and steamship *Brookside*, British, for Hampton Roads, Va.; May 15, bark *Cambria*, British, for Pensacola, Fla.; May 18, steamship *Niagara*, British, for New Orleans, La., and steamship *Canarias*, French, for New Orleans, La.; May 19, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 26, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended May 23, 1896:

There were 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 23 from yellow fever, a decrease of 7; 2 from smallpox, an increase of 1; 8 from beriberi, a decrease of 5; 3 from enteric fever, and 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week, and 39 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2. From all causes there were 339 deaths, a decrease of 34.

Yellow fever.—This disease is gradually decreasing, but not so much as the cooler weather would justify. It looks as if the disease will run through the winter.

Smallpox.—One more death this week, which is not as bad as the cooler weather usually makes it.

Beriberi.—This disease appears to be declining, though, besides the cases reported, there have been some 30 cases in the military school, but as they were all at once sent to the southern part of the country, we have no way of knowing the mortality.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: May 20, Brigantine *Brazil*, Portuguese, for Philadelphia, Pa. May 21, steamship *Delecarlia*, German, for New York, and steamship *Tolosa*, British, for Norfolk, Va. May 22, steamship *Endsleigh*, British, for Tampa, Fla. May 23, bark *Arnfuin*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Mississippi; bark *Ethel*, American, for Barbados, West Indies, and steamship *Byzanz*, German, for New York. May 25, ship *Falls of Dee*, British, for New York.

I saw announced in the newspapers that on the 23d of May the Portuguese bark *Bella Formigosa* sailed from this port for New Orleans, La., via Pernambuco. She did not apply for a bill of health at this office.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CHINA.

Outbreak of the plague in Foochow.

FOOCHOW, CHINA, May 11, 1896.

SIR: I regret to have to report to you that the bubonic plague, which ravaged Foochow so last year, has again appeared. The manner of its breaking out was very similar to that of last year, the epidemic commencing at the west and east gates of the city, respectively, and thence rapidly spreading. The cases that have occurred near the west gate have been mostly just outside the walls of the city proper, while those in the neighborhood of the east gate have generally been found a short distance inside the walls. A few cases have been noted in other parts of the city and its suburbs.

As is invariably the result wherever it appears, the plague is causing the death of large numbers of rats. In human beings the progress of the disease is marked by the swelling of the lymphatic glands and by other well-known characteristics, making its identity unmistakable. Yet, in spite of all this, there are merchants here who deny that there is any bubonic plague in Foochow. Even the port physician declines to admit the facts. It was exactly the same last year. Thousands had died of the plague before the tea merchants or the port physician would acknowledge the real situation. However, there is an epidemic here.